

### List of Short Forms

opp. opposite (Gegenteil)  
pl. plural (Mehrzahl)  
s.o. someone (jemand)  
sth. something (etwas)

etc. and so on (und so weiter)  
s. sich  
jmd. jemand  
etw. etwas

### Basic Vocabulary

#### Knights and Fighting (33 words)

castle big building where a king or queen lived  
knight noble soldier with a horse  
warrior person who fights in war or battle  
sword sharp stick of metal for fighting with  
handle the end of a sword that you hold in your hand  
scabbard the thing which holds a sword  
lance spear made of wood  
armour Knights wear *armour* when they fight.  
shield In the picture on page 31, Arthur has a *shield* on his back.  
tournament fighting between knights on horses, to find the best  
jousting fighting on horseback with lances (as a sport)

brave without fear  
courageous brave, without fear; *opp.* cowardly  
champion person who wins the first prize  
enemy s.o. who hates you; *opp.* friend  
safely without risk; *opp.* in danger  
safety (place where) nothing bad can happen  
danger risk: *Danger* – Thin ice!  
harm hurt: The storm did a lot of *harm*.  
peace time when there is no fighting or killing; *opp.* war

Burg, Schloß  
Ritter  
Krieger  
Schwert  
Griff  
(Schwert) Scheide  
Lanze  
Rüstung, Panzer  
Schild  
Turnier  
Ritterkämpfe  
mit Lanzen  
tapfer, mutig  
mutig  
Sieger, Meister  
Feind(in)  
sicher; in Sicherheit  
Sicherheit  
Gefahr  
Schaden  
Frieden

battle  
to challenge  
to defend  
defenceless  
to guard  
to defeat  
to overcome  
mercy  
to destroy  
to spare s.o.'s life  
fiercely  
to heal  
wound  
hard; wildly  
to make well or healthy (=gesund)  
deep cut made by a sword etc. in a battle

#### Kings and Kingdoms (11 words)

kingdom land which a king rules  
court where a king lives and works  
to rule to be king of: He *ruled* England for a long time.  
to set up to start: He *set up* a little shop in the town.  
royal of a king or queen  
noble *here*: brave and with a fine character  
powerful strong  
justice being fair or right  
honour good name; respect  
glory what you win when you do great things  
reputation good name

#### People, Families and Friends (14 words)

parents mother and father  
wife woman who is married to a man; *opposite*: husband  
(pl. wives) to marry to take s.o. as husband or wife

Schlacht  
herausfordern  
verteidigen  
wehrlos  
bewachen  
besiegen  
überwältigen  
Barmherzigkeit  
zerstören  
hier: schonen

heftig  
heilen  
Wunde

Königreich  
(Königs)Hof  
regieren  
einrichten; gründen  
königlich  
edel  
mächtig  
Gerechtigkeit  
Ehre  
Ruhm, Ehre  
Ruf

Eltern  
(Ehe)Frau  
heiraten

wedding	ceremony when two people are married
to raise	to bring up (a child)
to invite	to ask s.o. to come
to cheer	to shout hurrah
to gather	to come together; to call together
to crowd	to all come together
to visit	to go (come) and see
adviser	person who says what you should do
advice	what you say to help people
stranger	person who is unknown
to identify	to show what s.o. or sth. is
<b>Thinking and Telling (28 words)</b>	
to remember	<i>opp.</i> to forget
to realise	to see and understand
to be unaware of importance	not to know (sth.) being special or full of meaning; ( <i>adj.</i> important): Milk is of great <i>importance</i> for babies.
wisdom	knowing what is right and good
to recognise	to know (sth./s.o.) that one has seen before
to understand	to know what sth. means or why sth. happens
news	information (about sth. that has happened)
message	news which is sent to s.o.
messenger	person who brings news to s.o.
to reveal	to show sth. that was hidden
warning	words saying that sth. bad will happen
to announce	to tell people some special news
secret	sth. that other people don't know
to come true	to really happen: Her dream <i>came true</i> .
to need	We <i>need</i> food to live – we must have it.
to promise	to say that you will do sth.

Hochzeit	to promise: She <i>assured</i> us that she would come.
auf-, großziehen	He <i>swears</i> that he didn't steal the money.
einladen	true/truly; <i>opp.</i> false/ly
jauchzen, hurra rufen	to make (sth.) clear
s. versammeln	Here are three cakes. Please <i>choose</i> the one you want.
dicht herumstehen	s.o. or sth. that you choose
besuchen	to say that sth. is yours
Berater(in)	
Rat(schlag)	
Unbekannte(r), Fremde(r)	
s. identifizieren	
<b>Feelings and Character (27 words)</b>	
s. erinnern an	to answer
erkennen,	He <i>decided</i> to go to England for his holidays.
s. klarmachen	to think (and say) the same as s.o. else
s. ( <i>einer Sache</i> ) nicht	to find the answer (to a problem)
bewußt sein	
Wichtigkeit; Bedeutung	
Weisheit	
erkennen	
verstehen	
Nachricht	
Botschaft	
Bote, Botin	
enthüllen; offenbaren	
Warnung	
ankündigen	
Geheim-; Geheimnis	
in Erfüllung gehen	
brauchen, benötigen	
versprechen	
kind	warm and friendly
delighted	very pleased
overjoyed	very happy
hope	I think my wish will come true; I am full of <i>hope</i> .
to trust	to be sure s.o. or sth. is good or right
honest	Thieves and robbers are not <i>honest</i> people.
proud (of)	You have done well; your father will be <i>proud</i> of you.
skill	sth. one has learned to do very well
skillfully	like an expert
determined	with a firm plan: He is <i>determined</i> to pass the exam.
impressed	This class is so good – I am very <i>impressed</i> .
attention	interest: To <i>pay attention</i> means to listen carefully.
curiosity	feeling that you want to know sth.
amazement	great surprise or wonder
astonished	very surprised
incredible	difficult to believe
sadly	<i>here</i> : unfortunately: <i>Sadly</i> , his mother died.
terrible	<i>opp.</i> wonderful
scowling	with an angry look; <i>opposite</i> : smiling

versichern	gütig, liebenswürdig
schwören	hoch erfreut
wahrheitsgemäß	überglücklich
erklären	Hoffnung
(aus)wählen	vertrauen
Wahl	ehrlich
fordern, verlangen; <i>hier</i> :	stolz (auf)
als sein eigenes nehmen	Geschick
erwidern, antworten	gesickt, gewandt
s. entscheiden	(fest) entschlossen
zustimmen	beeindruckt
lösen	Aufmerksamkeit
	Neugier
	Erstaunen
	erstaunt
	unglaublich
	traurigerweise
	schrecklich
	finster, grollend

to be worried	to feel that sth. is wrong	s. Sorgen machen	at the bottom	opp. at the top	unten
to disappoint	to make s.o. sad (because they don't get sth. that they have hoped for)	enttäuschen	among	in the middle of (a group)	mitten unter
to be ashamed (of)	When I know I have done sth. wrong, I am <i>ashamed</i> . opp. proud	s. (einer Sache) schämen	traveller	person going to a (far away) place	Reisende(r)
doubtful/ly	not sure: I hope you will like the book, but I am <i>doubtful</i> .	unsicher; voller Zweifel	journey	It's a long <i>journey</i> ; it's a long way to go.	Reise
to dare	to be brave enough to: He didn't <i>dare</i> to say no.	wagen	path	way that s.o. goes or travels along	Weg; Pfad
to behave	He <i>behaved</i> badly at the party, crying and shouting.	s. benehmen; s. verhalten	nearby	opp. far away	in der Nähe
strange	not normal; not ordinary	seltsam	far and wide	everywhere; all sorts of places	weit und breit
mysterious	People wonder and ask questions about it.	geheimnisvoll	towards	He came <i>towards</i> me.	auf ... zu
<b>Looking and Seeing (4 words)</b>		zuschauen		a lot of trees all standing together	großer Wald
to watch	to look at: I love to <i>watch</i> the bears at the zoo.	lange betrachten,	forest	place in a forest where there are no trees	Lichtung
to gaze	to look at (for a long time)	bestaunen	clearing	water with land all round it	(der) See
to appear	to come out so that you can see it	erscheinen	lake	the edge (=Rand) of a lake or sea	Ufer
to vanish	to go away so you can't be seen; to disappear	verschwinden	shore	to come near	s. nähern
<b>Religion (8 words)</b>		Kirche		to come to: We <i>arrive</i> at school at eight o'clock.	ankommen
church	We go to <i>church</i> on Sundays.	Kirchhof	to leave	to go away (from)	verlassen, weggehen
churchyard	land around a church, with graves (=Gräber)	Glocke	to slip away	to go away quietly	s. davonstehlen
bell	metal thing that rings when you hit it	Erzbischof	to hide	to put sth. where it can't be seen	verbergen, verstecken
archbishop	a chief man in the church	Dom, Kathedrale	to remain	to stay	(ver)bleiben
cathedral	big church with an (arch)bishop	Gottesdienst	to return	to come (go) back	zurückkehren
service	The church <i>service</i> is at 10 o'clock every Sunday.	segnen	to cover	to put sth. over: She <i>covered</i> her face with her hands.	zudecken
to bless	to make the sign of the cross over	feierlich, ernst	to pass	The train doesn't stop here; it <i>passes</i> through.	vorbeigehen an
solemn	slow and serious	Ort	to fetch	to go for (sth.) and bring (it) back	holen
<b>Places and Movement (33 words)</b>		Stelle	to replace	to put (sth.) back (where it came from)	zurücklegen, -tun
place	where s.o. or sth. is		to remove	to take away (to take off/ to take out)	wegnehmen, entfernen
position	(social) situation		to turn	to move round: I <i>turned</i> and went back to my place.	s. wenden, drehen
space	This classroom is too small; there is not enough <i>space</i> .	Raum, Platz	to rush at	to go quickly (towards)	auf ... losstürzen
			to collide	to come together with a bang	zusammenstoßen
			to pull	opp. to push	ziehen, zerren
			to hand sth. to	to give sth. to s.o.	jmd. etw. reichen
			to take one's place	to sit down on one's chair	seinen Platz einnehmen

**Time (12 words)**

already  
suddenly  
at once  
after  
soon  
as soon as  
possible  
never  
at last  
... ago  
future  
once more  
to continue

When he came home, his son was *already* asleep.  
quickly and when you don't expect it  
immediately: Come here *at once!*  
Come home with me *after* school.  
shortly; in a short time  
as quickly as it can happen: I must have the money  
*as soon as possible.*  
at no time; *opp.* always  
in the end; finally  
I am eleven years old. A year *ago* I was ten.  
the time yet to come; *opp.* past  
again; another time  
to go on (doing sth); *opp.* to stop (doing sth.)

**Useful Words (17 words)**

to try  
to happen  
to take place  
to use  
to act  
to keep  
to offer  
to prove  
reason  
cause (of)  
to make  
arrangements  
to own  
possession  
equal  
empty

to do your best to do sth.  
to take place: The accident *happened* at two o'clock.  
to happen  
We *use* a knife to cut bread, meat etc.  
to do sth.: We must stop *talking* and *act* now!  
*opp.* to give away  
Can I *offer* you sth. to drink?  
to show that sth. is so  
If you ask "why", you want to know the *reason*.  
thing that makes sth. happen  
to make plans; to prepare

If you *own* sth., it is yours.  
sth. that is *yours*  
as big or as good as s.o. else  
with no one or nothing in it; *opposite*: full

schon, bereits  
plötzlich  
sofort  
nach; nachdem  
bald  
möglichst bald

nie, niemals  
schließlich, endlich  
vor ...  
Zukunft  
noch einmal  
(etw.) weitermachen

versuchen  
geschehen, passieren  
stattfinden  
benutzen, verwenden  
handeln  
behalten  
anbieten  
beweisen  
Grund  
Ursache  
Vorkehrungen treffen

besitzen  
Besitz(tum)  
gleich(wertig)  
leer

according to  
(...) to face

as (...) says  
to stand in front of

**Small Words (12 words)**

almost  
every  
each  
of course

nearly: Don't go – dinner is *almost* ready.  
every person = all the people  
every (single)  
naturally

enough  
without  
whether  
until  
except for  
What about ...? Tell *(me, us)* about ...  
the same

A poor man hasn't got *enough* money.  
*opp.* with  
if  
up to the time that  
Your homework is good, *except for* the last page.  
identical; *opp.* different

unlike

**(...)** zufolge

gegenüberstehen

fast, beinahe  
*jede(-r, -s)*  
*jede(-r, -s) (einzelne)*  
natürlich, selbst-  
verständlich

genug  
ohne  
ob  
bis  
abgesehen von  
Wie steht's mit ...?  
der/die/das gleiche,  
der-/die-/dasselbe  
anders als

**Opposites / Antonyms****THE SWORD IN THE STONE**

many	↔	few	↔	wenige
to live	↔	to die	↔	sterben
wise	↔	foolish	↔	töricht
peace	↔	war	↔	Krieg
daughter	↔	son	↔	Sohn
happy	↔	sad, unhappy	↔	traurig, unglücklich
terrible	↔	wonderful	↔	wunderbar
future	↔	past	↔	Vergangenheit
danger	↔	safety	↔	Sicherheit

enemy ⇔ friend  
 true ⇔ false, untrue  
 dark ⇔ bright  
 dark(ness) ⇔ light  
 strong ⇔ weak  
 old ⇔ new; young  
 to arrive ⇔ to leave  
 outside ⇔ inside  
 deep ⇔ shallow  
 here ⇔ there  
 to pull ⇔ to push  
 to come ⇔ to go  
 no one ⇔ everyone  
 to disappoint ⇔ to please  
 doubtful ⇔ trusting  
 to give ⇔ to take away  
 right ⇔ left

#### THE ROUND TABLE

man (pl. men) ⇔ woman (pl. women)  
 husband ⇔ wife (pl. wives)  
 king ⇔ queen  
 to love ⇔ to hate  
 father ⇔ mother  
 lady ⇔ gentleman  
 (pl. gentlemen)  
 beautiful ⇔ ugly  
 the best ⇔ the worst  
 to go away ⇔ to return  
 at the end ⇔ at the beginning

Feind(in) ⇔ Freund(in)  
 wahr ⇔ falsch, unwahr  
 dunkel ⇔ hell  
 Dunkel(heit) ⇔ Licht  
 stark ⇔ schwach  
 alt ⇔ neu; jung  
 ankommen ⇔ verlassen, weggehen  
 außen ⇔ innen  
 tief ⇔ seicht, untief  
 hier ⇔ da, dort  
 ziehen, zerren ⇔ schieben  
 kommen ⇔ gehen  
 niemand ⇔ jedermann  
 enttäuschen ⇔ gefallen  
 unsicher, ⇔ vertrauensvoll  
 voller Zweifel  
 geben ⇔ wegnehmen  
 rechts ⇔ links

Mann ⇔ Frau  
 (Ehe)Mann ⇔ (Ehe)Frau  
 König ⇔ Königin  
 lieben ⇔ hassen  
 Vater ⇔ Mutter  
 Dame ⇔ Herr  
 schön ⇔ häßlich  
 der/die/das ⇔ der/die/das  
 beste ⇔ schlimmste  
 weggehen ⇔ zurückkehren  
 am Schluß ⇔ am Anfang

after ⇔ before  
 to stand ⇔ to sit  
 to appear ⇔ to disappear, to vanish  
 empty ⇔ full (of)  
 brave ⇔ cowardly  
 always ⇔ never  
 to break a promise ⇔ to keep a promise  
 the same (as) ⇔ different (from)

#### EXCALIBUR

near ⇔ far  
 to put on ⇔ to take off  
 with ⇔ without  
 first ⇔ last  
 to continue to do sth. ⇔ to stop doing sth.  
 to fall asleep ⇔ to wake up  
 towards ⇔ away from  
 the middle of the lake ⇔ the edge (shore) of the lake  
 to win ⇔ to lose

#### SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE

long ⇔ short  
 slow ⇔ fast, quick  
 death ⇔ birth; life  
 to defend ⇔ to attack  
 possible ⇔ impossible  
 morning ⇔ evening  
 sooner ⇔ later

nach(dem) ⇔ (be)vor  
 stehen ⇔ sitzen  
 erscheinen ⇔ verschwinden  
 leer ⇔ voll  
 tapfer, mutig ⇔ feige  
 immer ⇔ nie(mals)  
 Versprechen ⇔ Versprechen  
 brechen ⇔ halten  
 der/die/das ⇔ anders (als)  
 gleiche (wie),  
 der/die/dasselbe (wie)

nah ⇔ fern  
 anziehen; aufsetzen ⇔ ausziehen; abnehmen  
 mit ⇔ ohne  
 erste(r, -s) ⇔ letzte(r, -s)  
 etw. weitermachen ⇔ aufhören, etw. zu machen  
 einschlafen ⇔ aufwachen  
 auf ... zu Seemitte ⇔ weg von Seeufer  
 gewinnen ⇔ verlieren

lang ⇔ kurz  
 langsam ⇔ schnell  
 Tod ⇔ Geburt; Leben  
 verteidigen ⇔ angreifen  
 möglich ⇔ unmöglich  
 Morgen ⇔ Abend  
 früher ⇔ später

## Vocabulary: Chapter by Chapter

### THE SWORD IN THE STONE

page 2	sword	sharp stick of metal for fighting with
	... ago	I am eleven years old. A year <i>ago</i> I was ten.
	noble	<i>here</i> : brave and with a fine character
	to rule	to be king of: He <i>ruled</i> England for a long time.
	peace	time when there is no fighting or killing; <i>opp.</i> war
	after	Come home with me <i>after</i> school!
	adviser	person who says what you should do
	enchanter	magician; person who does strange, magical things
	powerful	strong
	already	When he came home, his son was <i>already</i> asleep.
	to give birth to	to bear (a child)
	sadly	<i>here</i> : unfortunately: <i>Sadly</i> , his mother died.
	parents	mother and father
	terrible	<i>opp.</i> wonderful
page 4	future	the time yet to come; <i>opp.</i> past
	soon	shortly; in a short time
	fever	when we have a temperature and are very hot
	danger	risk: <i>Danger</i> – Thin ice!
	enemy	s.o. who hates you; <i>opp.</i> friend
	secret	that other people don't know
	place	where s.o. or sth. is
	safely	without risk; <i>opp.</i> in danger
	to trust	to be sure s.o. or sth. is good or right
	to come true	to really happen: Her dream <i>came true</i> .
	safety	(place where) nothing bad can happen
	harm	hurt: The storm did a lot of <i>harm</i> .
	hope	I think my wish will come true: I am full of <i>hope</i> .
	forest	a lot of trees all standing together
	castle	big building where a king or queen lived

forest *Kaſſe*

Wort

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Schwert	knight
vor ...	to destroy
edel	to need
regieren	to reveal
Frieden	message
nach; nachdem	archbishop
Berater(in)	peasant
Zauberer	troubled
mächtig	gather
schon, bereits	realm
gebären	cathedral
traurigerweise	service
Eltern	marble
schrecklich	buried in
Zukunft	astonished
bald	to crowd
Fieber	handle
Gefahr	precious
Feind(in)	at the bottom
Geheim-; Geheimnis	rightful
Ort	to try
sicher; in Sicherheit	to pull
vertrauen	huff and puff
in Erfüllung gehen	might
Sicherheit	to budge ...
Schaden	an inch
Hoffnung	to decide
großer Wald	messenger
Burg, Schloß	to announce

Krieger

reit	noble soldier with a horse
das- niel	to break (to pieces)
niel	We <i>need</i> food to live – we must have it.
mössite	to show sth. that was hidden
pösent	news which is sent to s.o.
gämer	a very important man in the church
gämer	poor farmer
sörwiss	here: with great problems
markel	to come together; to call together
ästo	kingdom
marble	big church with an (arch)bishop
ästo	The church <i>service</i> is at 10 o'clock every Sunday.
ästo	hard stone used for statues etc.
ästo	here: stuck in; pushed into
ästo	very surprised
ästo	to all come together
ästo	the end of a sword that you hold in your hand
ästo	Diamonds are <i>precious</i> stones.
ästo	<i>opp.</i> at the top
ästo	morally right and correct
ästo	to do your best to do sth.
ästo	<i>opp.</i> to push
ästo	to try hard to do sth., while blowing very hard
ästo	here: strength
ästo	to move ... just a little bit
ästo	(inch = Zoll [=2,5 cm])
ästo	He <i>decided</i> to go to England for his holidays.
ästo	person who brings news to s.o.
ästo	to tell people some special news
ästo	fighting between knights on horses, to find the best
ästo	everywhere; all sorts of places
ästo	in the middle of (a group)

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Ritter	page 5
zerstören	
brauchen, benötigen	
enthüllen; offenbaren	page 6
Botschaft	
Erzbischof	
einfacher Bauer	
hier: geplagt sein	
s. versammeln	
Königreich; Reich	
Dom, Kathedrale	
Gottesdienst	
Marmor	page 8
hier: in ... gesteckt	
erstaunt	
dicht herumstehen	
Griff	
kostbar, edel	
unten	
rechtmäßig	page 9
versuchen	page 10
ziehen, zerren	
keuchen und stöhnen	
hier: Kraft	
ein wenig bewegen	
s. entscheiden	
Bote, Botin	
ankündigen	
Turnier	
weit und breit	
mitten unter	page 11

swordplay	fighting with swords (as a sport)
jousting	fighting on horseback with lances (as a sport)
to realise	to see and understand
<u>flitsch</u>	to fetch
<u>lock</u>	to lock
<u>remember</u>	to remember
<u>pass</u>	to pass
<u>churchyard</u>	churchyard
<u>disappoint</u>	to disappoint
effort	
to be unaware of	
<u>importance</u>	importance
<u>rekenen</u> <small>page 12</small>	to recognise
<u>at once</u>	at once
to hand sth.	to hand sth. to
doubtfully	doubtfully
<u>swear</u>	to swear
	truthfully
<u>remove</u>	to remove
	to reply
	to watch
<u>amazement</u>	amazement
	to replace
	to fail to do
	swiftly
	not to do
	fast, quickly

(Degen)Fechten  
 Ritterkämpfe  
 mit Lanzen  
 erkennen,  
 s. klarmachen  
holen -  
zuschließen -  
s. erinnern an -  
vorbeigehen an  
 Kirchhof  
enttäuschen -

Anstrengung, Mühe  
 s. (einer Sache) nicht  
 bewußt sein  
Wichtigkeit; Bedeutung -

erkennen -  
sofort -  
 jmd. etw. reichen  
 unsicher; voller Zweifel

schwören -  
 wahrheitsgemäß  
wegnehmen, entfernen -  
erwidern, antworten  
 zuschauen  
Erstaunen -  
 hier: wieder in den  
 Stein hineinstecken  
 nicht tun (können)  
 rasch, geschwind

THE ROUND TABLE

märi	<u>to marry</u>	to take s.o. as husband or wife
	advice	what you say to help people
ügri	<u>to agree</u>	to think (and say) the same as s.o. else
	position	(social) situation
weif	wife	woman who is married to a man; <i>opp.</i> husband
king	kingdom	land which a king rules
dem	whether	if
own	<u>to own</u>	If you <i>own</i> sth., it is yours.
	kind	warm and friendly
dilec	<u>delighted</u>	very pleased
<u>  </u>	news	information (about sth. that has happened)
praut	<u>proud (of)</u>	You have done well; your father will be <i>proud of</i>
brav	<u>brave</u>	without fear
	<u>gift</u>	present; sth. that you give to s.o.
	space	This classroom is too small; there is not enough <i>space</i>
erarf	<u>enough</u>	A poor man hasn't got <i>enough</i> money.
	<u>to return</u>	to come (go) back
	<u>to serve</u>	to work for s.o. else
fallen	<u>to take place</u>	to happen
play	<u>to take one's place</u>	to sit down on one's chair
	overjoyed	very happy
	to make	to make plans; to prepare
as	<u>arrangements</u>	
sun	<u>as soon as</u>	as quickly as it can happen: I must have the money <i>as soon as possible</i> .
as	<u>possible</u>	
possible	<u>to choose</u>	Here are three cakes. Please <i>choose</i> the one you want.
woksi	<u>worthy</u>	good enough
	<u>remaining</u>	The <i>remaining</i> seats are the ones not taken.
re-	court	where a king lives and works
mar	wedding	ceremony when two people are married

heiraten -  
Rat(schlag)  
zustimmen -  
Stelle  
(Ehe)Frau -  
Königreich -  
ob  
besitzen -  
gütig, liebenswürdig  
hoch erfreut -  
Nachricht  
stolz (auf) -  
tapfer, mutig -  
Geschenk -  
Raum, Platz  
genug -  
zurückkehren -  
dienen  
stattfinden -  
seinen Platz einnehmen  
  
überglücklich  
Vorkehrungen treffen  
  
möglichst bald -  
  
(aus)wählen  
würdig -  
übrig, verbleibend  
(Königs)Hof  
Hochzeit

äreif to arrive (at)  
inwelt church  
tscheun to invite  
to join  
celebration  
solemn  
to cheer  
bell  
page 22  
bläs to bless  
each  
until  
except for  
to bow  
mysteriously

to come to: We *arrive* at school at eight o'clock.  
 We go to *church* on Sundays.  
to ask s.o. to come  
to take part in (=teilnehmen an)  
here: ceremony in church  
slow and serious  
to shout hurrah  
metal thing that rings when you hit it  
to make the sign of the cross over  
every (single)  
 I slept until 10 o'clock this morning!  
Your homework is good, except for the last page.  
to bend one's body to show respect  
in a way that you don't understand

äpp to appear  
spell  
the knights  
gasped  
to happen  
to explain  
equal  
forever  
what about ...?  
empty  
tale  
to face  
combat  
perilous  
to be intended for

to come out so that you can see it  
to write the letters (=Buchstaben) of a word  
 The knights stood open-mouthed with shock.  
to take place: The accident *happened* at two o'clock.  
to make (sth.) clear  
as big or as good as s.o. else  
for always; for all time  
 Tell *(me, us)* about ...  
with no one or nothing in it; opp. full  
story  
to stand in front of  
fighting with weapons (=Waffen)  
dangerous  
to be for: This book is *intended* for Class 6 or 7.

ankommen -  
Kirche  
einladen -  
s. anschließen an -  
Feier  
feierlich, ernst  
jauchzen, hurra rufen  
Glocke  
segnen  
jede(-r, -s) (einzelne) -  
bis  
abgesehen von  
s. verbeugen  
hier: auf unerklärliche  
Weise  
erscheinen  
buchstabieren;  
(Wort, Name) bilden  
Den Rittern stockte der  
Atem (vor Erstaunen).  
geschehen, passieren  
erklären  
gleich(wertig)  
für immer  
wie steht's mit ...?  
leer  
Erzählung, Geschichte  
gegenüberstehen  
Kampf  
gefährlich  
vorgesehen sein  
für

to dare  
to promise  
never  
to act  
mercy  
to behave  
without  
reason  
to gain  
possession  
to renew  
every  
the same  
EXCALIBUR  
to set up  
fearsome  
nearby  
To challenge  
to defeat  
justice  
armour  
clearing  
shield  
warning  
at his peril  
thunder  
path  
honest  
traveller

to be brave enough to: He didn't *dare* to say no.  
to say that you will do sth.  
at no time; opp. always  
to do sth.: We must stop talking and *act* now!  
Don't kill me! Have *mercy* on me!  
He *behaved* badly at the party, crying and shouting.  
opp. with

If you ask "why", you want to know the *reason*.  
to win  
sth. that is yours  
here: to say again  
every person = all the people  
identical; opp. different

wagen  
versprechen  
nie, niemals  
handeln  
Barmherzigkeit  
s. benehmen; s. verhalten  
ohne  
Grund  
gewinnen, erlangen  
Besitz(tum)  
erneuern  
jede(-r, -s)  
der/die/das gleiche,  
der-/die-/dasselbe

page 26

einrichten; gründen  
furchterregend  
in der Nähe  
herausfordern  
besiegen  
Gerechtigkeit  
Rüstung, Panzer  
Lichtung  
Schild

page 28

Warnung  
hier: auf eigene Gefahr  
Dorner  
Weg; Pfad  
ehrlich  
Reisende(r)

page 30

for the sake of to help (s.o.)  
page 32 incredible difficult to believe  
speed He drove at a speed of 50 kilometres an hour.  
to collide to come together with a bang  
lance spear made of wood  
to continue to go on doing sth; opp. to stop doing sth.  
to do sth.  
battle  
fiercely  
(his) own  
(sword)  
defenceless  
to overcome  
to take action  
spell  
instantly  
magic  
page 33 to visit  
potion  
to use  
to heal  
wound  
to be worried  
to defend  
unlike  
fairy  
to shimmer  
lake  
to understand  
strange  
page 36 suddenly  
quickly and when you don't expect it

um ... (Genitiv) willen  
unglaublich  
Geschwindigkeit, Tempo  
zusammenstoßen  
Lanze  
etw. weitermachen  
Schlacht  
heftig  
(sein) eigenes  
(Schwert)  
wehrlos  
überwältigen  
aktiv werden, handeln  
Zauber spruch  
äugenblicklich  
Zauber  
besuchen  
(Zauber)Trank  
benutzen, verwenden  
heilen  
Wunde  
s. Sorgen machen  
verteidigen  
anders als  
Fee  
schimmern  
(der) See  
verstehen  
seltsam  
plötzlich

to gaze to look at (for a long time)  
to rise to move up; to move higher  
draped in covered with  
silk fine material made by silkworms  
gleaming shining brightly  
towards He came towards me.  
to sparkle to glitter; to shine with light  
glittering shining brilliantly  
to approach to come near  
to guard to watch over: Two big dogs guarded the farm.  
to claim to say that sth. is yours  
to glide to move smoothly  
shore the edge (=Rand) of a lake or sea  
to turn to move round: I turned and went back to my place.  
to vanish to go away so you can't be seen; to disappear  
to leap to jump; to spring  
(leapt, leapt)  
scabbard the thing which holds a sword  
of course naturally  
choice s.o. or sth. that you choose  
to wear We wear clothes to keep us warm.  
(wore, worn)  
opp. to give away  
to keep to promise: She assured us that she would come.  
to assure not to kill s.o.  
to spare s.o.'s life  
to offer Can I offer you sth. to drink?

lange betrachten,  
bestaunen  
s. erheben;  
hier: hochsteigen  
mit ... umhangen  
Seide  
glänzend  
auf ... zu  
funkeln, glänzen  
glitzernd, strahlend  
s. nähern  
bewachen  
fordern, verlangen; hier:  
als sein eigenes nehmen  
gleiten  
Ufer  
s. wenden, drehen  
verschwinden  
(kräftig) springen  
(Schwert) Scheide  
natürlich, selbst-  
verständlich  
Wahl  
(am Körper) tragen  
behalten  
versichern  
hier: schonen  
anbieten; hier:  
s. bereit erklären

### SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE

page 42	to fulfil destiny to leave farewell wisdom mistress journey at last	<i>here</i> : to bring to an end It was Arthur's <i>destiny</i> to be king. to go away (from) goodbye knowing what is right and good woman who is the chief of sth. It's a long <i>journey</i> ; it's a long way to go. in the end; finally
page 45	to hide festival to slip away cave eternal in mortal danger	<i>here</i> : to tell s.o. what he must do Christmas and Easter are <i>festivals</i> . to go away quietly a (natural) hole in the earth without end in very great danger
page 46	it came to pass royal mysterious stranger in their midst curiosity aroused visor to cover emblem to identify to remain shrouded in mystery	it happened (that ...) <i>here</i> : with a king or queen People wonder and ask questions about it. person who is unknown among them feeling that you want to know sth. awakened part of knight's helmet which can be opened or closed to put sth. over: She <i>covered</i> her face with her hands. symbol; sign to show what s.o. or sth. is to stay Nobody knew anything about him.
page 48	to be ashamed ashamed (of)	When I know I have done sth. wrong, I am <i>ashamed</i> ; <i>opp.</i> proud

erfüllen	<u>to prove</u>
<u>Schicksal</u>	<u>worth</u>
verlassen, weggehen	value: He proved his <i>worth</i> . = He showed that he was as good as the others.
<u>Lebewohl</u>	This class is so good - I am very <i>impressed</i> .
Weisheit	saying openly what one feels
<u>Herrin, Gebieterin</u>	<i>here</i> : to tell s.o. what he must do
<u>Reise</u>	<i>here</i> : good name
schließlich, endlich	at risk: He <i>drinks</i> too much - now his job is <i>at stake</i> .
<u>verbergen, verstecken</u>	<i>here</i> : to move <i>deeply</i>
Fest(tag)	to make a promise
s. davonstehlen	thing that makes sth. happen
Höhle	ruin; fall from happiness
ewig	completely
in tödlicher Gefahr	with a firm plan: He is <i>determined</i> to pass the exam.
es traf s., (daß ...)	interest: To pay <i>attention</i> means to listen carefully.
königlich	to make fun of (s.o.) in a rude way
geheimnisvoll	to go quickly (towards)
Unbekannte(r), Fremde(r)	like an expert
in ihrer Mitte	to move quickly to one side
Neugier	<u>to swipe</u>
erweckt	to hit from the side
Visier	for a moment
zudecken	leaning to one side so that he could easily fall
Abzeichen	to fall end over end
(s.) identifizieren	to dust oneself
(ver)bleiben	to knock the dust (=Staub) out of one's clothes
in geheimnisvolles	with one's hands
Dunkel gehüllt	with an angry look; <i>opp.</i> smiling
s. (einer Sache)	person who wins the first prize
schämen	<i>here</i> : to bring up (a child)

<u>to prove</u>	<u>worth</u>	beweisen
impressed	<u>value</u> : He proved his <i>worth</i> . = He showed that he was as good as the others.	<u>Wert</u> ; <i>hier</i> : Bedeutung;
sincere	This class is so good - I am very <i>impressed</i> .	<u>Verdienst</u>
to instruct	saying openly what one feels	<u>beeindruckt</u>
honour	<i>here</i> : to tell s.o. what he must do	<u>aufrichtig, ehrlich</u>
(to be) at stake	<i>here</i> : good name	<u>anweisen</u>
<u>to overwhelm</u>	at risk: He <i>drinks</i> too much - now his job is <i>at stake</i> .	<u>Ehre</u>
to vow	<i>here</i> : to move <i>deeply</i>	auf dem Spiel (stehen)
cause (of)	to make a promise	<u>überwältigen</u>
downfall	thing that makes sth. happen	s. geloben
altogether	ruin; fall from happiness	Ursache
determined	completely	Sturz, Fall
attention	with a firm plan: He is <i>determined</i> to pass the exam.	gänzlich, ganz und gar
to taunt	interest: To pay <i>attention</i> means to listen carefully.	(fest) entschlossen
<u>to rush at</u>	to make fun of (s.o.) in a rude way	Aufmerksamkeit
skillfully	to go quickly (towards)	höhnen, spotten
to swerve	like an expert	auf ... losstürzen
<u>to swipe</u>	to move quickly to one side	geschickt, gewandt
momentarily	<u>to hit from the side</u>	s. (plötzlich) seitwärts
off balance	for a moment	wenden
<u>to tumble</u>	leaning to one side so that he could easily fall	mit voller Kraft schlagen
to fall end over end	<u>to fall end over end</u>	im Augenblick
<u>to dust oneself</u>	to knock the dust (=Staub) out of one's clothes	aus dem Gleichgewicht
off	with one's hands	hinabstürzen, -purzeln
scowling	with an angry look; <i>opp.</i> smiling	den Staub von seinen
champion	person who wins the first prize	Kleidern abklopfen
to raise	<i>here</i> : to bring up (a child)	finster, grollend
skill	sth. one has learned to do very well	Sieger, Meister
almost	nearly: Don't go - dinner is <i>almost</i> ready.	<i>hier</i> : auf-, großziehen
to solve	to find the answer (to a problem)	Geschick

courageous	brave, without fear; <i>opp.</i> cowardly
<i>page 53</i>	sheath warrior
<i>page 54</i>	quest Holy Grail reputation chivalrous deed glory prophecy according to (legend)
	person who fights in war or battle looking for sth. cup used by Christ at the Last Supper (= <i>Abendmahl</i> ) (good) name acting like a good knight sth. that you do what you win when you do great things saying what will happen in the future as (the legend) says

mutig	(Schwert)Scheide
	Krieger
	Suche
	der Heilige Gral
	Ruf
	ritterlich
	Tat
	Ruhm, Ehre
	Weissagung
	(der Legende) zufolge

## Exercises

### THE SWORD IN THE STONE

#### Exercise 1 — Who (page 2)

1. Who was a great and noble king?
2. Who ruled Britain wisely?
3. Who was Uther's adviser?
4. Who made powerful magic?
5. Who married a beautiful widow?
6. Who already had three daughters?
7. Who had no time to bring his parents happiness?
8. Who came to the king with terrible news?

#### Exercise 2 — Who (page 4)

1. Who can see into the future?
2. Who will become ill with a fever?
3. Who will be in danger?
4. Who will want to kill Uther's son?
5. Who will take the baby away to a secret place?

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#### Exercise 3 — Put into the Future Tense (page 4)

1. King Uther becomes ill with a fever.
2. He dies very soon.
3. It is a terrible time.
4. There are great wars in Britain.
5. The king's son is in danger.
6. The king's enemies want to kill the little boy.
7. Merlin takes the baby away.
8. He lives safely in a secret place.
9. Sir Hector names the baby Arthur.

#### Exercise 4 — Short Answers (pages 4–5)

1. Did Uther and Igraine trust Merlin?
2. Did Merlin take the baby down a secret path?
3. Did Sir Hector become ill with a fever?
4. Did Sir Hector promise to take care of the baby?
5. Did Sir Hector name the baby Uther?
6. Did the king fall into a fever?
7. Did Merlin die?
8. Did the people need a strong ruler?

#### Exercise 5 — Vocabulary (pages 2–4)

1. What do we call a man who rules a land?
2. What do we call a time when people fight and kill each other?
3. What is the name for a woman whose husband has died?
4. What is the opposite of a daughter?
5. What do we call a girl or boy who has just been born?
6. What is one word for mother and father?
7. What is the opposite of the past?
8. What is the opposite of to live?
9. What is the opposite of enemies?
10. What is the opposite of war?

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11. What do we call *a lot of trees all growing together*?
12. What is the name for *a big building where a king or queen lived*?

**Exercise 6 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 6–8)**

1. Merlin decides to reveal the secret.
2. He goes to London to see the Archbishop of Canterbury.
3. Lords, ladies and peasants come to hear him.
4. Merlin ~~tells~~<sup>told</sup> the archbishop to gather all the knights on Christmas Day.
5. The knights arrive at the cathedral.
6. They find a marble rock with a sword in it.
7. They ~~were~~<sup>were</sup> astonished.
8. The sword had a golden handle.
9. A message is written at the bottom of the rock.

**Exercise 7 — Where (pages 6–8)**

1. Where did Merlin go?
2. Where did lords, ladies and peasants come from?
3. Where must the archbishop gather all the knights?
4. Where was the marble rock?
5. Where was the shining sword?
6. Where were the precious jewels?
7. Where was the message written?

**Exercise 8 — Short Answers (pages 8–10)**

1. Did the knights find a marble rock?
2. Was a shining sword buried deep within it?
3. Were the knights astonished?
4. Did they crowd round to see the sword?
5. Did the sword have a golden handle?
6. Was the handle set with precious jewels?
7. Was the message written on the sword?
8. Did the knights try to pull the sword from the stone?
9. Did they pull with just one finger?

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10. Could they budge the sword?
11. Did the archbishop send messengers across the land?
12. Was the tournament on Christmas Day?

**Exercise 9 — Who (pages 10–11)**

1. Who tried to pull the sword from the stone?
2. Who huffed and puffed with all their might?
3. Who decided to send messengers across the land?
4. Who announced a tournament on New Year's Day?
5. Who came from far and wide on the day of the tournament?
6. Who was Sir Hector's adopted son?
7. Who was Sir Hector's own son?
8. Who was eighteen years old?

**Exercise 10 — Vocabulary (pages 8–10)**

1. What is the name for *a church with a bishop or archbishop*?
2. What do we call *a big, heavy stone*?
3. What is a word which means *very surprised*?
4. The handle of a sword is *the part which you hold in your hand*. What other things do you know that have handles?
5. What is the opposite of *at the top*?
6. What is the opposite of *to push*?
7. What is the opposite of *everyone, everybody*?
8. What is the phrase meaning *to move the sword a little bit*?
9. What do we call *a person who carries a message*?
10. What is another word for *country*?

**Exercise 11 — Where (page 11)**

1. Where did knights come from?
2. Where had Sir Kay left his sword?
3. Where did Arthur find the gates locked?
4. Where had he seen a sword in a stone?
5. Where did he pull the sword from?

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**Exercise 12 — Put into the Past Tense (page 11)**

1. Arthur rides back to fetch Sir Kay's sword.
2. But he finds the gates locked.
3. There is no one at home.
4. He remembers passing a churchyard.
5. He doesn't want to disappoint his brother.
6. He pulls the sword from the stone.
7. He is unaware of the stories about the sword.

**Exercise 13 — Mixed Questions (page 12)**

1. What did Sir Kay recognise at once?
2. Who did he hand the sword to?
3. What was his father's name?
4. Is Sir Kay the rightful King of Britain?
5. Who looked doubtfully at his son?
6. Had Sir Kay removed the sword himself?
7. Who had given the sword to Sir Kay?
8. Where did Arthur get the sword from?
9. Did Sir Hector ride back to the churchyard?
10. Did his sons go with him?
11. Did all the knights go home?
12. What did Arthur replace in the stone?
13. Did the knights try to remove the sword from the stone?
14. Could they remove it?
15. Who slid the sword from the stone?
16. Where did Arthur hold the sword?
17. Who was Britain's new king?

**Exercise 14 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 2–12)**

1. Who was Uther Pendragon?
2. Who was Merlin?
3. What was Merlin's terrible news?

4. Where did Merlin take the baby?
5. How long did the wars last after Uther had died?
6. What was Merlin's message to the lords, ladies and peasants?
7. What did the knights find outside the cathedral?
8. What was the message on the rock?
9. Who did Sir Hector bring with him to the tournament?
10. Why couldn't Arthur fetch Sir Kay's sword?
11. What did Sir Kay say to his father when he saw the wonderful sword?
12. Who had given Sir Kay the sword?
13. Where did Arthur replace the sword?
14. Who tried to pull the sword out but couldn't do it?
15. What did Arthur do now?

**THE ROUND TABLE**

**Exercise 15 — What (pages 14–16)**

1. What did King Arthur decide?
2. What did he ask Merlin for?
3. What did Merlin say a man in Arthur's position should have?
4. What did the kingdom need?
5. What did Merlin ask King Arthur?
6. What did Arthur tell Merlin?
7. What did King Leodegrance of Camelard own?
8. What did Arthur ask Merlin to do?
9. What was Arthur's wish?
10. What will King Leodegrance send Arthur?
11. What has space for one hundred and fifty knights?

**Exercise 16 — Opposites (pages 14–16)**

1. What is the opposite of *bad*?
2. What is the opposite of *an enemy*?
3. What is the opposite of *a woman*?

4. What is the opposite of *a husband*?
5. What is the opposite of *a king*?
6. What is the opposite of *to hate*?
7. What is the opposite of *a son*?
8. What is the opposite of *a mother*?
9. What is the opposite of *ugly*?
10. What is the opposite of *worst*?
11. What is the opposite of *cowardly*?
12. What is the opposite of *disappointed*?

**Exercise 17 — Put into the Present Tense (page 16)**

1. Guinevere was the most beautiful lady in the world.
2. Arthur asked Merlin to go to King Leodegrance.
3. Arthur wanted to marry Guinevere.
4. King Leodegrance was delighted.
5. Arthur was a noble and brave king.
6. Leodegrance was proud that King Arthur wished to marry his daughter.
7. He sent King Arthur a gift – the Round Table.

**Exercise 18 — Who (pages 14–18)**

1. Who decided he should marry?
2. Who asked Merlin for his advice?
3. Who agreed it was time for Arthur to marry?
4. Who should have a wife?
5. Who was Guinevere?
6. Who owned the Round Table?
7. Who gave King Leodegrance the Round Table?
8. Who is the most beautiful lady in the world?
9. Who was delighted?
10. Who wishes to marry King Leodegrance's daughter?
11. Who returned to the castle at Camelot?
12. Who was sent to serve King Arthur?

**Exercise 19 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 18–20)**

1. Merlin returns to King Arthur's castle.
2. King Leodegrance sends one hundred knights to serve Arthur.
3. King Arthur is overjoyed.
4. He makes arrangements for the wedding.
5. He asks Merlin to choose fifty worthy knights.
6. Soon the wedding day arrives.
7. The archbishop goes to Camelot.
8. He marries Arthur and Guinevere at St Stephen's Church.
9. All the people are invited to the celebration.
10. The people cheer as the bells ring out over Camelot.

**Exercise 20 — Short Answers (page 20)**

1. Was King Arthur overjoyed?
2. Did King Arthur ask Merlin to choose fifty knights?
3. Did the archbishop gather the bravest knights?
4. Were the knights at King Arthur's court?
5. Did the wedding day soon arrive?
6. Was the wedding at St Stephen's Church?
7. Were all the people invited?
8. Did the people cheer at the beginning of the service?
9. Did the bells ring out over Camelot?

**Exercise 21 — Where (pages 20–22)**

1. Where were the knights to sit?
2. Where had Merlin gathered the bravest knights in the kingdom?
3. Where did the archbishop go?
4. Where were Arthur and Guinevere married?
5. Where did the bells ring out?
6. Where did the archbishop join everyone after the wedding?
7. Where did Arthur and Guinevere take their places?
8. Where did gold letters appear?

**Exercise 22 — When (pages 20–24)**

1. When did King Arthur want the wedding to take place?
2. When did the archbishop go to Camelot?
3. When did the people cheer?
4. When did Arthur ask the archbishop to join them at court?
5. When did each knight take his seat?
6. When did Merlin ask the knights to stand?
7. When did gold letters appear on each chair?
8. When did the knights gasp in amazement?
9. When will a new knight take his place at the Round Table?
10. When will Arthur face the Black Knight in combat?

**Exercise 23 — Vocabulary (pages 18–22)**

1. What is the word meaning *to go back or to come back*?
2. What do we call *something which you can sit at, and eat or write on*?
3. What is a word for *very, very pleased*?
4. What do we call the *ceremony when two people get married*?
5. What is the opposite of *long*?
6. What do we call a *land ruled by a king*?
7. What is one word for *in a short time*?
8. What is *to ask someone to come to a party, celebration etc*?
9. What is the word meaning *to shout hurrah*?
10. What is another word for *a chair, a place where you can sit*?
11. What is the opposite of *to sit*?
12. What is a word meaning *great surprise*?

**Exercise 24 — Put into the Future Tense (page 24)**

1. A new knight takes the place of a knight killed in battle.
2. His name is written on his chair.
3. The names of King Arthur's knights live on forever.
4. Soon Arthur hears tales of the Black Knight.
5. Arthur faces the Black Knight in combat.

6. Two more brave knights arrive at King Arthur's court.
7. The best knight of them all takes the Perilous Seat.

**Exercise 25 — Short Answers (pages 24–26)**

1. Are all men equal at the Round Table?
2. Will a new knight take the place of a knight killed in battle?
3. Is one place for the Black Knight?
4. Will King Arthur face the Black Knight in combat?
5. Are two more seats for Merlin himself?
6. Is the empty seat called the Perilous Seat?
7. Must King Arthur take the Perilous Seat?
8. Did King Arthur ask who the best knight was?
9. Did the knights stand when King Arthur spoke to them?
10. Must the knights promise never to act unfairly?
11. Will a knight lose his place at the Round Table if he breaks his promise?
12. Did the knights all make this promise?

**Exercise 26 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 24–26)**

1. Merlin looks very solemn.
2. No one dares to ask who the best knight is.
3. The knights sit at the table.
4. King Arthur speaks to his knights.
5. Arthur's knights never act unfairly.
6. They always show mercy to those who ask for it.
7. They behave well towards women.
8. They lose their places at the table if they break their promise.
9. The knights all make this promise.
10. The knights renew their promise every year.

**Exercise 27 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 14–26)**

1. What did King Arthur decide?
2. What did Merlin say about this?
3. Who did Arthur love?

4. Who was Guinevere's father?
5. What did King Leodegrance say about Arthur's wish to marry his daughter?
6. What gift did Leodegrance send Arthur?
7. How many knights could sit at the Round Table?
8. Who came back to Camelot with Merlin?
9. Who married Arthur and Guinevere at St Stephen's church?
10. Who was invited to the celebration?
11. What did the archbishop do to each seat at the Round Table?
12. How many seats were still empty?
13. What appeared mysteriously on each chair?
14. Which knight is the Perilous Seat for?
15. What promise did all the knights make?

#### EXCALIBUR

##### Exercise 28 — Mixed Questions (page 28)

1. Where had King Arthur set up his new court?
2. What did King Arthur hear?
3. Where did the fearsome knight live?
4. Who was the Black Knight?
5. When had the Black Knight been challenging other knights?
6. How many knights had he defeated in battle?
7. What did King Arthur decide to do?
8. What did he put on?
9. Where did he ride to?
10. Who did he take with him?

##### Exercise 29 — Who / What (page 30)

1. Who came to a clearing in the forest?
2. Who had hung something from a tree?
3. What hung from a tree?
4. What was the warning?

5. Who struck the shield?
6. Who appeared when the shield rang out like thunder?
7. What was the Black Knight dressed in?
8. What was he riding?
9. Who spoke first?
10. What was the Black Knight's answer?

##### Exercise 30 — Put into the Past Tense (page 32)

1. The two men turn their horses round.
2. They ride towards each other very fast.
3. Their lances break in two as they collide.
4. They are both thrown to the ground.
5. They draw their swords.
6. They continue to fight.
7. They fight for a long time.
8. Arthur strikes the Black Knight's sword fiercely.
9. Arthur's sword breaks in two.
10. Merlin sees that King Arthur is defenceless.

##### Exercise 31 — Short Answers (pages 28–32)

1. Did King Arthur hear tales of a knight in the forest?
2. Was the Black Knight one of the strongest men in the land?
3. Had some knights been killed?
4. Did Arthur take Merlin with him?
5. Had the Black Knight hung a shield from a tree?
6. Did the shield have a warning written on it?
7. Was the Black Knight dressed in black armour?
8. Must King Arthur fight the Black Knight?
9. Did the two men's lances break?
10. Were they both thrown to the ground?
11. Did they stop fighting now?
12. Did King Arthur's sword break in two?

Exercise 32 — Vocabulary (pages 28–32)

Was

1. What is the opposite of *before*?
2. What is another word for *stories*?
3. What is the opposite of *white*?
4. What is the opposite of *weak*?
5. What do we call *a lot of trees all growing together*?
6. What is the word for *clothes made of metal, worn by a knight*?
7. What is another word for *a land*?
8. What is the opposite of *foolish*?
9. What do we call *an empty space without trees in the middle of a forest*?
10. What is another word for *to hit*?
11. What is a word meaning *to go somewhere on a horse*?
12. What is the opposite of *to stop doing something*?

Exercise 33 — What (pages 32–34)

5 X

1. What did Merlin decide?
2. What did Merlin do to the Black Knight?
3. What did the old man in the forest know of?
4. What did Arthur no longer have?
5. What will Arthur soon have?
6. What was Merlin able to make?
7. What could the fairies make?

Exercise 34 — Long Answers (pages 28–34)

Example: "Did Arthur **go** to the lake?" ⇔ "Yes, Arthur **went** to the lake."

1. Did Arthur hear tales of a knight in the forest?
2. Did Arthur ride into the forest?
3. Did he take Merlin with him?
4. Did they come to a clearing with a shield hanging on a tree?
5. Did King Arthur strike the shield hard?
6. Did it ring out like thunder?
7. Did the two men ride towards each other?

8. Did their lances break in two?
9. Did the battle go on for a long time?
10. Did the Black Knight fall into a deep sleep?
11. Did Merlin take Arthur to visit an old man?
12. Did the old man know of secret potions?
13. Did Merlin tell Arthur not to worry?
14. Did Merlin and Arthur arrive at a blue lake?

Exercise 35 — Who (page 34)

Wer 5 X

1. Who took Arthur to the old man?
2. Who lived deep in the forest?
3. Who visited the old man?
4. Who knew of secret potions?
5. Who had wounds from the battle?
6. Who no longer had a sword?
7. Who told Arthur not to worry?
8. Who will soon have a sword unlike any other?
9. Who was able to make powerful magic?
10. Who could make even stronger magic than Merlin?

Exercise 36 — Let Merlin tell the story! (pages 34–36)

Example: "Merlin put a spell on the Black Knight." ⇔

"I put a spell on the Black Knight."

9 X

1. Merlin took Arthur to visit an old man.
2. Merlin told Arthur not to worry about his broken sword.
3. ~~He~~ said, "Soon you will have a wonderful new sword."
4. Merlin could make powerful magic.
5. He took Arthur to seek the fairies' help.
6. Soon they arrived at a blue lake.
7. Arthur didn't understand why Merlin had brought him there.
8. "The sword's name is Excalibur," Merlin said.

**Exercise 37 — Put into the Present Tense (pages 36–38)**

1. Arthur stood gazing across the lake.
2. Suddenly he saw an arm holding a gleaming sword.
3. The sword was Excalibur.
4. A beautiful lady walked across the water towards them.
5. Her hair was red and her blue eyes sparkled like the lake.
6. This was the Lady of the Lake.
7. Arthur stepped into the boat when it came to the shore.
8. The boat turned and sailed to the middle of the lake.
9. Arthur reached out and took the sword.
10. He leapt from the boat and showed Merlin the sword.

**Exercise 38 — Short Answers (pages 39–40)**

1. Does King Arthur like the sword best?
2. Is that wise?
3. Is the scabbard worth more than ten of the swords?
4. Did Arthur gallop back to the Black Knight?
5. Did the Black Knight go on sleeping?
6. Did Arthur win the fight?
7. Did the Black Knight fall to his knees?
8. Did Arthur kill him?
9. Did the Black Knight and his sons stay in the forest?
10. Did the Black Knight and his sons serve the king well?

**Exercise 39 — Vocabulary (pages 34–40)**

1. What is the word for *to go and see someone*?
2. What is the opposite of *young*?
3. What word in the text means *to cure, to make (a wound) better*?
4. What word means *different from*?
5. They *came* to the lake. We could also say: They ... at the lake.
6. What is another word for *centre*?
7. What is the opposite of *beautiful*?

8. *This burns*. What do we call it?

9. What is the name for the *big house of a king or queen*?
10. What is one word for *to come near*?
11. What is another word for *to disappear*?
12. What word means *to jump or to spring*?

**Exercise 40 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 28–40)**

1. What did King Arthur hear after he had set up his court?
2. What had the Black Knight been doing?
3. What did King Arthur do when he had decided to seek justice?
4. What warning did Arthur and Merlin see written on the shield?
5. Can you describe the Black Knight?
6. What did King Arthur ask the Black Knight?
7. What happened when the two men rode towards each other and collided?
8. What did Merlin do when King Arthur's sword broke?
9. What did Merlin's spell do to the Black Knight?
10. Where did Merlin take Arthur?
11. How did the old man heal Arthur's wounds from the battle?
12. What did Arthur see in the middle of the lake?
13. How did Arthur reach the middle of the lake to take the sword?
14. Why is the scabbard worth ten of the swords?
15. What do the Black Knight and his sons do after Arthur has won the fight?

**SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE**

**Exercise 41 — Let Merlin tell the story! (pages 42–45)**

Example: "Lady Nimue told Merlin to leave his home." ⇔  
"Lady Nimue told me to leave my nome."

1. The time came for Merlin to fulfil his destiny.
2. Sadly he said goodbye to Arthur.
3. It was time for Merlin to sleep his long sleep.
4. He must sleep until the day when he will wake again.
5. Merlin walked out into the night.

6. Lady Nimue, the Mistress of Avalon, was waiting for him.
7. She led him on a long journey.
8. At last they reached North Wales.
9. Merlin asked to see Elaine's son, Lancelot.
10. He made Lancelot promise to ride to Camelot.
11. It was Merlin's last wish that Arthur should make Lancelot a knight.
12. Then Merlin slipped away.
13. Lady Nimue took him to a cave beneath her lake.
14. He will only wake when Britain is in mortal danger.

**Exercise 42 — Where** (pages 42–45)

1. Where did Merlin and Lady Nimue go?
2. Where was Elaine's court?
3. Where had the Lady of the Lake kept Lancelot hidden?
4. Where must Lancelot ride to for the next festival?
5. Where did the Lady Nimue take Merlin?

**Exercise 43 — Short Answers** (pages 42–45)

1. Was Merlin happy when he said farewell to Arthur? *No*
2. Must Arthur rule alone as king now?
3. Did Merlin walk away from Camelot?
4. Was the Lady Nimue waiting for him?
5. Did she lead him on a long journey?
6. Was Elaine the Queen of England? *No*
7. Did Merlin ask to see Elaine's son?
8. Did the Lady of the Lake take Lancelot to Camelot? *No*
9. Was Lancelot's father dead now?
10. Was it Merlin's wish that Arthur should make Lancelot a knight?

**Exercise 44 — Put into the Past Tense** (page 46)

1. A mysterious stranger appears at Camelot.
2. King Arthur and Queen Guinevere are watching the jousting.

3. Arthur's curiosity is aroused.
4. The rider's visor is down and covers his face.
5. He wears no colours to identify himself.
6. He remains a mystery.

**Exercise 45 — Who** (pages 46–48)

1. Who appeared in the midst of the knights at Camelot?
2. Who was watching the jousting from the royal stand?
3. Who aroused their curiosity?
4. Who had his visor down?
5. Who welcomed the unknown rider?
6. Who said he would like to fight the bravest knights?
7. Who was greatly impressed by this solemn knight?
8. Who gave the knight his blessing?
9. Who was overwhelmed by Guinevere's beauty?

**Exercise 46 — Long Answers** (pages 42–46)

Example: "Did Lancelot come to the tournament?" ⇔  
"Yes, Lancelot came to the tournament."

1. Did Merlin say farewell to Arthur?
2. Did Merlin leave Arthur to rule alone as king?
3. Did Merlin walk away from the court at Camelot?
4. Did Lady Nimue lead him on a long journey?
5. Did the Lady of the Lake take Lancelot when he was a baby?
6. Did she keep him hidden for many years?
7. Did Merlin make Lancelot promise to ride to Camelot?
8. Did Merlin slip away into the night again?
9. Did Lady Nimue take Merlin to a cave under her lake?
10. Did a mysterious stranger appear at Camelot?
11. Did a visor cover his face?
12. Did he remain shrouded in mystery?

**Exercise 47 — Vocabulary (page 46)**

1. What do we call *a person whom nobody knows*?
2. What is the word for *to come out so that people can see you*?
3. What is another word for *to look at*?
4. What do we call *a person on a horse*?
5. In the picture on pages 46–47, what is Lancelot holding in his left hand?
6. In the same picture, what is Lancelot holding in his right hand?
7. What is the name for the *metal clothes* which the knight in the picture is wearing?
8. Where are the king and queen sitting in the picture?
9. What animal is the knight riding?
10. What do we call *the front of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are*?

**Exercise 48 — Mixed Questions (page 48)**

1. Who welcomed the stranger to the tournament?
2. What did Arthur ask the stranger to reveal?
3. What should no knight be ashamed of?
4. Who would the stranger like to fight first?
5. Who was greatly impressed by this knight?
6. Who should fight as Guinevere's champion?
7. Who was unable to fight as Guinevere's champion?
8. Who did King Arthur love dearly?
9. What did Arthur give Lancelot?
10. What was at stake in the fight?
11. What was Lancelot overwhelmed by?
12. What did Lancelot vow then and there?

**Exercise 49 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 49–51)**

1. Sir Kay is the first to face the unknown knight.
2. He taunts the stranger.
3. The two knights take up their lances.
4. Then they rush at each other.
5. Their horses' hooves thunder across the field.

6. Sir Kay's lance comes swiping towards the unnamed knight.
7. But the stranger swerves out of the way.
8. Sir Kay goes tumbling to the ground.
9. He disappears, scowling, into the crowd.
10. One by one, the best knights fight against the stranger.
11. They are all thrown to the ground in defeat.
12. The new champion turns to face King Arthur.

**Exercise 50 — Who / What (pages 52–53)**

1. What has the unknown knight defended well?
2. Who is the brave knight?
3. What must the knight reveal to the court?
4. What did the unnamed knight remove?
5. What did the knight do when he had taken off his helmet?
6. Who was Lancelot's father?
7. Who sent Lancelot to King Arthur's court?
8. Who raised Lancelot from a baby?
9. What did the Lady of the Lake teach Lancelot?
10. Who was overjoyed to have a knight sent by Merlin?
11. What did Arthur draw from its sheath?
12. Who did Arthur touch on each shoulder?

**Exercise 51 — Short Answers (pages 52–53)**

1. Did the knight defend Guinevere's honour well?
2. Was it time for the knight to reveal his true identity?
3. Did the knight keep his helmet on his head?
4. Did the knight bow low before the king?
5. Was the knight King Ban of Benwick?
6. Did Merlin send Lancelot to Camelot?
7. Was Lancelot raised from a baby by Merlin?
8. Did the Lady of the Lake teach Lancelot many things?
9. Did she teach him to make powerful magic?

10. Did King Arthur smile?
11. Did he take out Excalibur to fight Lancelot?

**Exercise 52 – Opposites (pages 52–53)**

1. What is the opposite of *to attack*?
2. What is the opposite of *a gentleman*?
3. What is the opposite of *badly*?
4. What is the opposite of *brave*?
5. What is the opposite of *putting on*?
6. What is the opposite of *a son*?
7. What is the opposite of *there*?
8. What is the opposite of *possible*?
9. What is the opposite of *to scowl*?
10. What is the opposite of *disappointed*?

**Exercise 53 – Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 42–54)**

1. Why did Merlin leave Camelot?
2. Who was waiting for Merlin when he walked away from the court?
3. Where did Lady Nimue lead Merlin?
4. Who was Elaine?
5. Why was Lancelot called Lancelot of the Lake?
6. When must Lancelot ride to Camelot?
7. Where did the Lady of the Lake take Merlin?
8. When did the stranger appear at Camelot?
9. Where were King Arthur and Queen Guinevere?
10. Why did nobody know who the mysterious knight was?
11. What did Queen Guinevere ask Arthur?
12. How did Lancelot feel?
13. What did Lancelot vow in his heart?
14. Which of King Arthur's knights did Lancelot defeat in the tournament?
15. What did Arthur do with Excalibur?
16. When did Sir Lancelot take his place at the Round Table?

17. When would the Perilous Seat be taken?
18. Who was the bravest knight at court?
19. Whose deeds brought glory to Camelot?
20. Whose prophecy did King Arthur fulfil?

**List of English Irregular Verbs** (Verbs from the main text are marked with \*)

**GROUP 1 – BEGIN**

1. *to begin	began	begun	anfangen
2. to spring	sprang	sprung	(plötzlich) springen
3. to sing	sang	sung	singen
4. *to ring	rang	rung	läuten, anrufen
5. to swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
6. to drink	drank	drunk	trinken
7. to sink	sank	sunk	sinken, versenken
8. to stink	stank	stank	stinken

**STUNK**

**GROUP 2 – CLING**

9. to cling	clung	clung	s. anklemmern, festhalten
10. to sting	stung	stung	stechen
11. to fling	flung	flung	schleudern
12. to wring	wrung	wrung	(aus)wringen
13. *to hang	hung	hung	(auf)hängen
	(hung = hinkte, erhängt!)		
14. to spin	spun	spun	sich drehen, Garn spinnen
15. to dig	dug	dug	graben
16. *to stick	stuck	stuck	(an)stecken, ankleben
17. *to strike	struck	struck	schlagen, treffen
18. *to win	won	won	gewinnen

**GROUP 3 – SLEEP**

19. *to sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
20. to creep	crept	crept	kriechen

21. to sweep	swept	swept	fegen, kehren
22. *to keep	kept	kept	behalten
23. to weep	wept	wept	weinen
24. to meet	met	met	treffen, begegnen
25. to feel	felt	felt	(sich) fühlen
26. to kneel	knelt	knelt	knien
27. to bleed	bled	bled	bluten
28. to feed	fed	fed	füttern
29. to flee	fled	fled	fliehen
30. to lead	led	led	führen
31. *to leave	left	left	weggehen, (zurück)lassen
32. *to hold	held	held	halten
33. to deal	dealt	dealt	handeln, sich befassen mit
34. to mean	meant	meant	bedeuten
35. to lean	leant	leant	(sich) lehnen
36. to dream	dreamt	dreamt	träumen
37. to read	read	read	lesen
GROUP 4 – LEARN (ALLE VERBEN DIESER GRUPPE GEHEN AUCH MIT -ED STATT MIT -T!)			
38. to burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	(ver)brennen
39. to learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	lernen
40. to smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)	riechen
41. to spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	buchstabieren
42. to spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)	verderben
43. to spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)	verschütten
GROUP 5 – SEND			
44. to bend	bent	bent	biegen, beugen
45. to lend	lent	lent	(ver)leihen
46. *to send	sent	sent	schicken, senden
47. to spend	spent	spent	ausgeben; (Zeit) verbringen
48. to build	built	built	bauen
GROUP 6 – FIND			
49. *to find	found	found	finden

50. to bind	bound	bound	binden
51. to grind	ground	ground	mahlen; schleifen
52. to wind	wound	wound	winden
GROUP 7 – THINK			
53. to buy	bought	bought	kaufen
54. *to bring	brought	brought	bringen
55. *to think	thought	thought	denken
56. *to fight	fought	fought	kämpfen
57. *to catch	caught	caught	fangen
58. *to teach	taught	taught	lehren, unterrichten
GROUP 8 – WRITE			
59. to drive	drove	driven	fahren
60. *to rise	rose	risen	aufgehen ( <i>Sonne</i> ); sich erheben
61. *to write	wrote	written	schreiben
62. *to ride	rode	ridden	reiten
GROUP 9 – SHOOT			
63. *to get	got	got	bekommen, werden
64. to forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
65. to shoot	shot	shot	schießen
66. to shine	shone	shone	scheinen, glänzen
67. *to lose	lost	lost	verlieren
GROUP 10 – SPEAK			
68. *to speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
69. to steal	stole	stolen	stehlen
70. *to break	broke	broken	(zer)brechen
71. to freeze	froze	frozen	gefrieren
72. *to wake up	woke up	woken up	aufwachen, -wecken
73. *to tell	told	told	erzählen, sagen
74. to sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
75. *to choose	chose	chosen	(aus)wählen

## GROUP 11 - WEAR

76. *to wear	wore	worn	(Kleider) tragen
77. to tear	tore	torn	zerreißen
78. *to swear	swore	sworn	schwören, fluchen
79. *to bear	bore	borne	ertragen (born = geboren!)

## GROUP 12 - HIDE

80. *to hide	hid	hidden	(sich) verstecken
81. to bite	bit	bitten	beißen
82. to light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	anzünden
83. *to slide	slid	slid	gleiten, rutschen

## GROUP 13 - "W" VERBS

84. *to know	knew	known	kennen, wissen
85. to blow	blew	blown	wehen, blasen
86. to grow	grew	grown	wachsen, werden
87. *to throw	threw	thrown	werfen
88. to fly	flew	flown	fliegen
89. *to draw	drew	drawn	zeichnen, ziehen
90. *to show	showed	shown	zeigen
91. to sow	sowed	sown	säen
92. to sew	sewed	sewn	nähen
93. to saw	sawed	sawn	sägen

## GROUP 14 - CUT

94. to bet	bet	bet	wetten
95. to broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	ausstrahlen ( <i>Radio und Fernsehen</i> )
96. to burst	burst	burst	bersten, platzen
97. to cost	cost	cost	kosten
98. to cut	cut	cut	schneiden
99. to hit	hit	hit	treffen, schlagen
100. to hurt	hurt	hurt	weh tun; verletzen
101. *to let	let	let	(zu)lassen
102. *to put	put	put	stellen, setzen, legen

103. *to set	set	set	set
104. to shut	shut	shut	schließen
105. to spread	spread	spread	ausbreiten, ausdehnen; streichen
106. to thrust	thrust	thrust	stoßen

## GROUP 15 - AUXILIARY VERBS

107. *to be	was / were	been	sein
108. *to have	had	had	haben
109. *to do	did	done	tun

## GROUP 16 - REMAINING VERBS

110. *to make	made	made	machen
111. to go	went	gone	gehen, fahren
112. *to come	came	come	kommen
113. *to become	became	become	werden
114. to run	ran	run	laufen, rennen
115. *to see	saw	seen	sehen
116. *to hear	heard	heard	hören
117. *to give	gave	given	geben
118. to forgive	forgave	forgiven	vergeben
119. to forbid	forbade	forbidden	verbieten
120. *to say	said	said	sagen
121. to pay	paid	paid	bezahlen
122. to lay	laid	laid	legen
123. to lie	lay	lain	liegen
124. *to sit	sat	sat	sitzen
125. to spit	spat	spat	spucken
126. *to stand	stood	stood	stehen
127. to understand	understood	understood	verstehen
128. to beat	beat	beaten	schlagen
129. *to take	took	taken	nehmen
130. to shake	shook	shaken	schütteln
131. to eat	ate	aten	essen
132. *to fall	fell	fallen	fallen

Four tales from Ancient Britain are retold here for English-speaking children. They bring King Arthur's court, with Merlin, Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere, vividly to life in the reader's mind.

To suit the needs of learners of English, this new edition offers both vocabulary and a wide range of exercises, in addition to the original text.

